



TWENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 29

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918

\$1.50 Per Year

## Claims Elevators Take Advantage of Farmers

Because of the order issued by the Board of Grain Supervisors that all wheat must be kept in Alberta until it is seen what the requirements are for the coming year, it is claimed by many farmers that they are paying carriage on wheat which is never handled by the railroad companies, and therefore this amount should come into the pocket of the farmer, and not into the coffers of the milling companies. As a protest against this alleged state of affairs, James Weir, M.L.A. for Nanton, has sent the following telegram to Dr. H. H. Magill, chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors, Winnipeg:

"Vaguely protest, on behalf of self and other Alberta farmers, against paying freight rate on wheat to Dr. H. H. Magill, chairman of your board, no wheat shall be shipped from Alberta. The utmost we should pay is freight to Calgary terminal or to milling points in Alberta. (Signed) James Weir, M.L.A."

The excuse they give is that the wheat was raised in Alberta. The farmers answer that when the price was fixed it was not anticipated that a short crop would occur, state holding back the wheat in Alberta, and when it was believed that a large volume of wheat would reach Port William.

"In short," says the farmers, "what we object to is paying for something for which we receive nothing, and paying carriage on wheat which is never handled. The freight rate from Parkland to Calgary, 30c, would be a little over nine cents; that is what the freight would be, shipping the wheat to the Calgary mills. Why should the farmer at that point, or any other point, be charged 10 cents more on the pretext that the wheat is to be handled?"

**U.G.G. Mill Objection**  
The great objection to what was alleged to be a proposal of the Grain Growers two years ago to build a mill in Winnipeg to be controlled by farmer shareholders, as the U.G.G. is, was that the farmers would in that event, even with their own grain, be compelled to pay freight to Winnipeg on the wheat and return freight on the flour. Whether or not these protests had effect, it is hard to say, but the milling proposition in Winnipeg was abandoned.

**By-Products' Use**  
Asking Mr. Weir a question regarding the by-products of the flour, he said that there has been too much of that. That is one of the things that have been lost sight of. But it is a fact that there has not been too much of that. The farmers called it a clear stall and the milling companies considered it clear velvet. It was in this matter. They claim that the farmer gets what his wheat is worth

based on the Fort William prices. They admit, on the other hand, that the miller makes a larger profit on the small percentage of wheat that is retained in the province for milling purposes, to be used in local consumption. This is one of the special profits of every grade, and has always been so. It appears very clear, however, that the millers will have the advantage of securing all the wheat they require for milling, until it is known what the requirements of the province are likely to be. At least there should be the benefit accruing to the people in not having to pay any return charges on wheat being shipped back for milling. This claim the wheat buyers, it is what the order is for, to save the extra expense of transportation. When a farmer sells his wheat he does not know whether it will be kept in Alberta or not, and therefore pays the whole rate. If all the wheat grown in Alberta this year is to be milled here, it would seem only fair that they should have the benefit of the least amount of freight.

## Col. Dennis Has Recruited 65,000 Troops

It is reported that Col. J. S. Dennis, formerly head of the natural resources department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has secured a total of more than 65,000 troops for the British and Canadian armies in the cities of New York and Chicago. Col. Dennis has been situated with a staff of recruiting officers in the United States, maintaining two general recruiting stations, one in Chicago and the other in New York. This total, 65,000, is equal to about the total of all men secured in the Dominion under the recent compulsory service means.

Most of the men secured for service by Col. Dennis went to the front, though a few were sent forward to the old country for service in the imperial army. Many of the men, however, were sent to the front, and the military also joined the air service of Canada.

The annual meeting of the Glenelg Red Cross Society will be held in their room at 4 o'clock tomorrow—Friday—forenoon. All interested are requested to attend. The committee acknowledges a donation of \$5.00 from Mrs. J. A. Ramsay with thanks.

## QUEENSTOWN

The next dance in the hall will be on Friday evening, Oct. 4th.

Miss Eva Hall has gone to Calgary to take treatment for some throat trouble.

The Queenstown Women's Institute bazaar took place in the hall, Friday evening, Oct. 11th.

Miss Campbell who has been visiting with the Blue family this fall has returned to Winnipeg.

Clarence Unshild and Frank Hamilton, two popular young men in this district, went to the States last week to enlist in the United States army.

## Want Queenstown Soldier Names

The box social and dance held in the Farmers Union hall on Friday evening of last week proved to be the greatest event ever held in that district, which may be judged by the fact that it was estimated about one thousand men, women and children were present and 420 men paid admission. The total receipts amounted to \$1,128 and the expenses will be about \$180 when all the accounts are received.

The call has been requested to hold the report of the event over until next week, owing to the difficulty of getting the many small details accurate, and to make a special appeal to the relatives and friends of the soldiers at the front to meet in the address of the boys entitled to this money to M. Munro, of Mito.

This money is to be divided among the soldiers who have enlisted from the Queenstown district and are now in actual fighting service or wounded and still overseas. This does not include returned men or those on their way to the front.

The time is now short to get the money in the hands of the soldiers at the front in time for Christmas and the committee is most anxious to get the names and addresses in order to divide the money fairly and send it off. Do your part NOW.

## NAMAKA

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Colpoys on the birth of a twin.

The Red Cross bazaar and concert at Strathmore was a great success, nearly \$1,000 being realized. H. Baker, Major Winspear and Francis Winspear assisted with the performance, which was in charge of Mrs. McVail.

On Tuesday last a notable event happened at Namaka when a batch of Mr. G. Lane's Percheron mares were shipped on the C.P.R. en route to England. These have been purchased by the Hon. Major Carpenter, of Warwickshire, England, for stud purposes. The shipment was in charge of Prof. Carlyle. This is the first time that Percheron mares have been shipped to Europe for stud raising.

## CASH OR CREDIT...

After conducting on a strictly 30 day cash system for nearly three years we are positively convinced, this is the only kind of business to run satisfactorily to our customers.

In this way, the customer who pays his account promptly, does not have to pay for the other fellow who does not. Then again all loss to the merchant is entirely eliminated, thus allowing him to sell closer, and at a price that the long term credit merchant cannot meet.

We have had many new accounts added during the last week, and if you are not already one of our customers, we shall be very glad indeed to open up an account with you.

We are going to demonstrate beyond any possibility of a doubt that a cash business is the most satisfactory.

## Matthews & Kinney

## MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, "THE CASH STORES"

GLEICHEN and CLUNY

Owing to the heavy demand for space in the Call this week we are unable to secure sufficient space to properly display the hundreds of bargains we place on sale

## SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5th

GLEICHEN Matthews & Kinney CLUNY

## MISCELLANEOUS

Stevens was born in England 75 years ago. He had travelled all over the world, visiting Africa, and finally settling in Western Canada 24 years ago. Great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Stevens and his three daughters, Mrs. J. Harwood, Mrs. R. Coats and Mrs. Kernack. The funeral was at Stratton on Monday and was attended by a large number of friends. Amongst the numerous wreaths was a large one inscribed "In loving remembrance and affectionate esteem from Namaka friends". The pall bearers were: Messrs. M. Brown, H. Scott, H. Fretwell, J. Finnigan, D. McLean and H. Shoolcliffe. It might also be said that Mr. John Flanagan, of Gleichen, probably has known Mr. Stevens longer than any body in the district, they having met in Dalphinstown, Ont., 45 years ago.

A masquerade ball is announced for October 6th, at 8 p.m. the annual Masonic service will be held in St. John's church, near Gleichen. At 7:30 p.m. Brethren service will be held in St. Andrew's church, with sermon by the bishop. All are cordially invited.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to the public that on and after this date the firm of Wallis & Company, Restaurant proprietors of Gleichen, Alberta, will be carried on by the undersigned, Low On, alone and that the firm of Wallis & Company will not be liable for any debts contracted in the name of the firm of Wallis & Company by Wong Lai, a former member of the said firm. Wallis & Company, which has been dissolved, is dated at Gleichen, Alberta, August 29th, 1918.

LOW ON, 29, Sole Proprietor Wallis & Company

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LOW ON, 29, Sole Proprietor Wallis & Company

## W. W. WINSPEAR

General Merchant  
Agent for Semi-rigid tailoring

Namaka, Alta

## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM  
Indian Agent

## NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the town of Gleichen. Take notice that a Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Calgary will at the sitting of the Court at Calgary on the 14th day of October 1918, confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Gleichen.

Dated the seventh day of August, 1918.  
PETER MACLEAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Gleichen.  
Subscribe for the Call







# UNION BANK OF CANADA

## The Banker's Part in Modern Business

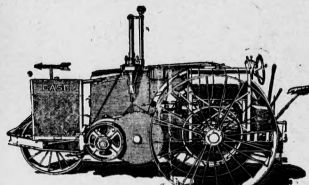
Is steadily growing in importance. In fact many of our customers regard their connection with the Union Bank of Canada as one of the cornerstones of their success.

The complete banking facilities which we offer are reinforced by an interested good-will that is much appreciated.

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager.  
STANDARD BRANCH, T. L. FERGUSON, Mgr.

## It is Better to be Safe than Sorry!

That is why so many farmers in Canada and the U. S. have placed their orders for the Famous Case Company Tractors



9-18 Oil Tractor \$1360.00  
10-20 Oil Tractor \$1585.00

These Tractors are recognized by all discriminating farmers to be the most reliable and suitable farm tractors for all conditions.

You require a Tractor right now.

**W. R. McKIE,**

Agent, Gleichen

## 10 Coal Consumers

How about that supply of Coal for next winter? Don't you think it would be wise to get it now while the getting is good? If so, just Phone 37, and place your order for the best coal obtainable in Gleichen.

We are sole agents for Galt and Newcastle lump. Owing to the great demand through the west for Galt Lump we are able to obtain only a small portion of this coal, but have a good supply of Newcastle. This coal is high in carbon and low in ash, and we highly recommend it as first-class burning coal. Ask those who use it.

Galt Lump and Stove Coal.  
Newcastle Coal. Steam Coal.  
Hard Coal and Briquettes.  
Agents for Canadian Oil Co. Ltd.

## BROWN'S TRANSFER

Drying. Phone 37.

**YOU** Cannot work a horse without harness or a tractor without lubricating oil.  
Our stock of Harness and Harness Parts is Complete.

We are well stocked with Tractor Oil and Grease.

Agents for  
The Winnipeg Oil Co., Limited.

T. H. BEACH  
Gleichen and Cluny

See the Call for JOB Printing

## Blind Creek Picnic Realized \$304 for R.X.

The annual Red Cross picnic held by the ladies of Blind Creek, Gleichen and Carleton Place, was quite a success considering the busy season and the unsettled weather. Many beautiful and useful things were donated for the hospital and the dinner and supper served was all that could have been desired. The total returns amounted to the sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars (\$354.00), according to the financial statement just issued by Mrs. F. Batchelor, the secretary of the Red Cross.

Pts. Bert Snowden given a Farewell Party at Quilleville

A very enjoyable party was held at Willow Grove Farm on Quilleville on the 24th instant, by the personal friends of Pts. Bert Snowden, who expects to leave shortly for the front. There were about thirty present, but the surprise of the evening was the presence of Mr. Reginald Snowden of Penny, B.C., Bert's brother, whom he had not seen for eight years. Dinner, commenced at 10 o'clock and continued, except for a brief interval for refreshments, until 5 o'clock the next morning. Mr. Ballings and Harry Landels supplied the violin music and songs were given at intervals by Messrs. Butterfield, Cal. Stewart, Harry Landels and others. The girls in the vicinity of Bert's home will miss a treat when he goes but we sincerely hope he will return to do it again.

Excellent weather for threshing grain.

Maquerade dance Thanksgiving day, Oct. 14th.

On sale by the Bewell Grain Co. Lowest cash prices.

Patches in war-time are often a evidence of patriotism.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hall and children returned last week from a visit to her home at Birlea, Man.

L. Seligson of Standard says he has 500 acres of wheat that ran 13 bushels to the acre and oats yielding 20 bushels.

Sunday joy riding is not all eat out yet and to be fair evidently the government will have to make the request a law.

A week ago Frank Hill shipped a car of nineteen steers to Chicago, weighing around 1500 to 1800 and were as fine a bunch as ever left the Gleichen stock yards.

The measure of your love of freedom is your willingness to deny yourself so that the strength of the nation for war effort will be increased.

For a real nice chicken dinner come out to Mrs. A.E. Williams. For two Sundays past this good lady has entertained The Call family with full menus fits for the gods, and promises us more—such kindnesses make life worth while in these days of thrift.

Mr. W. Bates has received from his son James in France a German iron helmet picked up on the battle field. It is very heavy and written on the band is evidently the name of the enemy soldier who wore it. The writing is in lead pencil and now rather indistinct, but appears to read "Leon Janneke".

Every time you buy a thing you do not need you interfere with Canada's war work. Every dollar you spend on things not strictly necessary is a dollar not merely wasted but used to employ labor on things that have nothing to do with our efforts to win the war for freedom.

Subscribe for the Call

## \$25 for Heavier Wheat

D. Bluenau, of Quilleville, offers the sum of \$25.00 to any person anywhere who will leave a bushel of wheat grown this year at The Call office to be weighed more than a bushel that he will bring to this office. This offer is to stand good to December 1st, 1918, and The Call proprietor is to be the judge. The \$25 is to be given to the Red Cross by the winner. This offer has been signed by Mr. Bluenau and in The Call's possession.

Here is an excellent opportunity for "Marquis" Wheeler and all other wheat things to become famous.

## NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives notice to the public that on and after this date the firm of Wallie & Company Restaurant keepers of Gleichen, Alberta, will be carried on by the undersigned, Low On, alone and that the firm of Wallie & Company will not be liable for any debts contracted in the name of the firm of Wallie & Company by Wm. T. A. for member of the said firm, Wallie & Company, which has submitted from the first day of January, 1918, to this date has been dissolved.

Dated at Gleichen, Alberta, August 24th, 1918.

LOW ON, 29  
Sole Proprietor Wallie & Company



## Mail Contract

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 26th October, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week on the route Gleichen and Lake McGregor from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Gleichen, Lake McGregor, Mayville, Mito and Quilleville and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office Calgary, 18 September, 1918.  
J. A. BRYCE  
Post Office Inspector.

## FARM LANDS

G-170, 320 Acres. 14 miles south of Gleichen. 175 acres under wheat. \$500 per acre. \$5000.00 cash, balance arranged.

G-187, 358 Acres on the Blackfoot Reserve. All fenced, fair buildings. 100 acres ready for 1919. \$45.00 per acre, good terms.

G-191, 1280 Acres, 4 miles south of Bassano. \$92.50 per acre. \$9000.00 cash, balance in half crop payment. 800 acres ready for 1919.

Good Section near Husar. \$1000.00 down. Balance, crop payment.

**LASHER & GILLILAN, Ltd.**  
Head Office 909 Centre Street, Calgary.  
Branches Three Hills, Gleichen, Youngstown

Head Office 909 Centre Street, Calgary.  
Branches Three Hills, Gleichen, Youngstown

## For Sale

The property known as the Victoria restaurant on 4th Ave., Gleichen. The property consists of two lots, 27-foot front each and 125 feet deep. Restaurant business doing a thriving trade. Centrally located also includes good ice house and stable. Town water. Apply to

**John Clark**  
Box 92, Gleichen

## BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in sure good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which means good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever it intelligently applied.

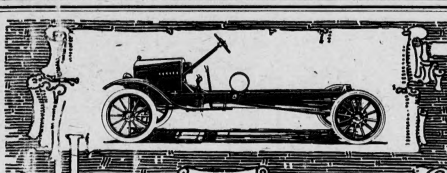
You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50 per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements.

(5% interest) no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied with.

and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

**ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands**  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 923 1st St. E. CALGARY, ALBERTA



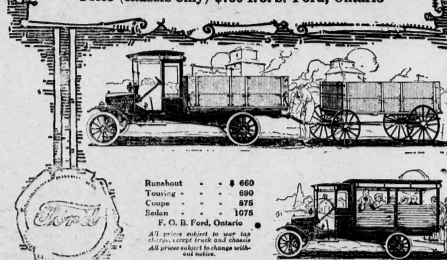
## Brings the Elevator Nearer the Grower's Grain

ON the prairie the miles that separate the grain from the elevator or loading center often means a loss to the farmer.

The Ford One-Ton Truck fitted with a dump body fulfills the grain grower's every requirement. The truck may be loaded direct from the threshing—it eliminates expensive and unnecessary hauling.

The dump body is only one of the many styles used efficient work for the Canadian grain grower, farmer, producer and distributor. For example, in many districts a suitable body has been attached to the Ford Truck chassis and is being used for transporting children to and from consolidated schools.

Price (chassis only) \$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ontario



## W. R. McKIE, Dealer, Gleichen August Jensen, Dealer, Standard

## JUDICIAL SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY

Pursuant to the Judgment and final order for sale in a certain action in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, numbered S.C. 12840, there will be offered for sale, with the approval of the Master in Charge, by Henry M. McCallum, auctioneer, at the Post Office in the Town of Gleichen, in the Province of Alberta, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon on the 18th day of October, A.D. 1918, the following land and premises:

Lot one (1) and four (4), in block four (4), according to a plan of parts of Gleichen of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District at 249-4.

is of frame construction, abated with metal siding, and is 38 ft. in height. Facing on Cameron Street, a five-roomed frame house, 34 ft. 6 in. x 24 ft. with an extension to the rear, 17 ft. x 14 ft. 6 in. Also facing on Cameron Street, a five-roomed dwelling house, 29 ft. x 24 ft. between the house and the store building is a frame barn, 14 ft. x 22 ft.

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid fixed by the Master in Charge and subject to the reservations contained in the existing certificate of title. The terms of payment are: Ten per cent cash at the time of sale, fifteen per cent within sixty days thereafter without interest, and the balance as follows: Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price in one year from the date of sale, twenty-five per cent of the purchase price in two years, and twenty-five per cent of the purchase price in three years from the date of sale, but the last payments to be paid interest at the rate of eight per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the option of the purchaser. The whole of the purchase price may be paid within sixty days from the date of sale, without interest. In all other

specie the terms and conditions of sale shall be the standing regulations of the Supreme Court of Alberta as fixed by the Master.

Interested parties will be made known at the time of sale, or may be obtained from Messrs. Short, Ross, Selward, Shaw & Mayhew, Imperial Bank Chambers, Calgary, Alberta, solicitors for the plaintiff.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 14th day of September, A.D. 1918.

Approved: J. A. HARRISON, J. CLARKE, Clerk of the Court.

"W. R. CHAIRMAN, M.C."

## PLUMBING AND TINSMITTING

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Estimates given free

L. Michael, Box 193

Location: opposite Town Hall



**S**

England,  
costs.

## Entertainments

his work was  
three concerts to

hospital, to provide for the artists thrown out of the war and its victims. Although the over-generous aid of the American people for relief of the victims of the war, the delicate case of instruction to their successors in occupation is essential.

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## Lawrence

Montreal, Que.

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Phone 69



**KEEP-YOUR SHOES NEAT**

**2 IN 1**

**WHITE SHOE DRESSING**

**LIQUID and CAKE**

For Men's Women's and Children's Shoes

**SMOKE TACKETTS**

**T & B CUT**

# German Influence in Mexico

Trying to Bring That Country Into Conflict With United States

There is every indication that the influence of Germany is at work in Mexico in an effort to bring that country into conflict with the United States, and thus necessitate the sending of a large body of troops there which would otherwise be sent to the west front. At the same time Germany is striving to prevent the vast oil supply of Mexico from getting to the allies for the operation of ships of all kinds, as well as for military purposes, by using her utmost influence with the Mexican government.

A break with Mexico would also compel the United States to divert as many battleships as possible to the port of Tampico. This important port, which is the great centre of the Mexican oil industry, is situated on the Pannco river, seven miles from the sea, and is at present guarded by American battleships to protect the interests of American oil companies.

Mexican oil is being extensively used at the present time on allied vessels and the oil decree of President Carranza, amounting as it does practically to confiscation of the claims of British and American companies, would seriously hamper the allied naval operations. The Mexican government, replying to a protest from Great Britain, declared that it does not recognize the right of any foreign government to protest against such decrees, and that it is free to adopt such fiscal legislation as it thinks fit. It suggests that recourse to the courts would be the proper method of determining whether the oil lands decree was unjust and confiscatory. The governments of Great Britain and the United States have joined in a diplomatic effort to induce Mexico to alter this decree.

The petroleum industry of Mexico has been the noteworthy feature of her industrial development. Throughout the territory of the gulf coast plains from Tamaulipas to Campeche there are rich oil deposits, most of which are particularly adapted for use as fuel. In 1912 the petroleum production of Mexico was 16,700,000 barrels and has shown a steady increase since that time.

## Gallant Guernseymen

Out of a population of 45,000, it is estimated that 8,000 men from Guernsey have joined the forces. The Guernsey battalions have also accepted themselves admirably, especially in the Cambrai section, and have drawn economies from the press of the world. The King, as Duke of Normandy, will be proud of the achievements of the men of Guernsey, who, by the way, enjoy many quaint privileges granted to them by ancient and royal charters.

**Barley Food**

has always been known as pure and wholesome but few people could get superior barley flour to mix with their wheat.

The barley flour used in making Grape-Nuts

is all milled at our own factories and when you taste the rich tang of this grain in Grape-Nuts you have guaranteed assurance of wholesomeness.

"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026

W. N. U. 1226

# Who and Why The Bolsheviks?

Rule Russia With a Tyranny Greater Than Czarism

What the Bolsheviks are is easy to answer; but why they are is difficult. Not even the Russian people themselves know why.

In Russia when Czarism ruled and to be a Socialist was to be a revolutionary, there was founded the Russian Social Democratic party. Plehanov, who died the other day in exile in Finland, was the founder. He, the son of a land owner, believed thoroughly in the brand of Socialism taught by the German, Karl Marx, and after his university career ended, sought to propagate his opinion amongst the Russian working classes.

The police soon pursued him and he became an exile in Switzerland for 37 years. While there he was the leader of the Russian Revolutionary Socialists. He was a keen student, widely read and capable.

In Switzerland at the same time was Lenin—Ulanov, to give him his real name—a bitter opponent of Plehanov, but belonging to the same party. In 1902 a dispute began between them as to the details of party organization. Lenin wanted to have the central governing committee of the party all-powerful; Plehanov wanted to have the local party committees autonomous. Lenin won. His section got the majority, whence the word "Mensheviks."

Thereafter the party split into two bodies; Lenin's stood for revolutionary Socialism and terrorism; Plehanov's for evolutionary Socialism by the ordinary means and methods of political and social development. Plehanov's party was fairly powerful in Russia after the overthrow of the czar. It stood for fighting Germany on the basis of a defensive war. But the Lenin element, averse from fighting Germany, fought the Mensheviks tooth and nail and finally ousted them from power. Plehanov, who was welcomed in the ex-czar's palace in April, 1917, as one of the leaders of Russian freedom, a few months later, through the machinations of the Bolsheviks, was an outcast. He went to Finland and died there—probably broken-hearted.

And the Bolsheviks, having abandoned all pretense at democracy, now rule Russia with a tyranny as great or greater than czarism.

## The Length of Wars

The Bigger and More Costly the War the Longer Its Duration

Four years ago many wiseacres declared that because of its magnitude and the enormous expense involved, the war could not last more than a year or two. Kitchener was thought to be magnifying its possibilities when he began calculating on three years of war. Already it has lasted longer than any of the wars of the last century, although it is costing many times more than all of them put together. The American Civil War, which began April 12, 1861, was over in less than four years. The Crimean War, which opened in 1853, lasted two and a half years. The Boer War was considered a long one, but it lasted less than three years. The Russo-Japanese War began in February, 1904, and was over late in 1905. Of these smaller wars, the American Civil War was the greatest and it lasted the longest. The bigger the war and the more costly, the longer its duration, it seems.—From the Ottawa Journal-Press.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

# Price Demanded To Send Letter

Prisoners in Germany Must Say in Letters That They are Well Treated

Warning to editors and others to accept the proverbial grain of salt when letters from American prisoners of war in German camps which speak of the excellence of the food and general treatment of the prisoners, was issued recently by Col. Marlborough Churchill, the chief army censor. The warning took the form of the following note to editors throughout the United States:

"Col. Churchill, chief of the military intelligence branch of the general staff, directs the attention of American editors to recently published letters from American prisoners of war in German camps, in which the prisoners speak of the excellence of the food and general treatment of the prisoners.

"An officer of the military intelligence branch, who spent two years of the war in Germany, reports that there are certain rules laid down for all prisoners in letter-writing. The price they pay for the transmission of their letters is that they must state that they are well treated, and that the food is good and that they are contented. The letters of the prisoners are carefully censored at the camps and any statements made contrary to the rules laid down for letter writing simply means destruction of the letter."

"It is, therefore, concluded that any information coming from American prisoners in Germany is absolutely unreliable and should not be published in American newspapers and magazines as in any way authentic.

"It is urged that all editors give the above very earnest consideration in handling prisoners' letters that may reach them in any way whatever."

**DOUGLAS' INFANT TABLETS**

Formerly Rennequin's FOR BABIES AND SMALL CHILDREN

Contains no harmful drugs. 25c per box or 5 boxes by mail on receipt of \$1.00.

**Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.**

## Artificial Eyes of Rubber

Will Not Irritate Socket and are Unbreakable

Glass eyes are notoriously uncomfortable, and often unsightly. Two French workers aimed at producing a substance of sufficient elasticity and softness to respond to the changes in the eye socket and at the same time of sufficient hardness to present a smooth, natural effect between the eyelids. They solved the difficulty of consistency by making the front of the new eye of hard caoutchouc, vulcanized and enamelled to represent the natural appearance, and the back of the eye of soft caoutchouc, hollowed out in the form of a ball filled with air. These hollow eyes, have been found to answer the purpose very well. They are soft and elastic; they respond in a remarkable manner to the ocular movements; they do not irritate the socket; and they have the great additional advantage of being unbreakable.

## AN AGE OF WEAK NERVES

"No heart for anything" is the cry of thousands of men and women who might be made well by the new, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make.

Misery and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are today the victims of weak nerves. Their pale, drawn faces and dejected attitude tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by morbid thoughts and unaccountable fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness robs them of energy and strength; their eyes are sunken, their limbs tremble, appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women today. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health is to feed the starved nerves which are clamoring for new, rich, red blood. This new, good blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which fact accounts for the thousands of cures of nervous diseases brought about by this powerful blood builder and nerve restorer. Through the fair use of this medicine thousands of despondent people have been made bright, active and strong.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Moving a Granite Block

Rolled Eight Miles Over Bad Roads to Railroad

A novel method of transporting a thirty-five ton block of Texas granite to the railroad is described and illustrated in Engineering and Contracting (Chicago). Says this paper:

"The quarry from which this granite was taken is situated eight miles from the town of Llano, the nearest railroad station. A poor road and weak bridges connected the two. Furthermore, there were no wagons in the vicinity capable of handling this weight, so that it was decided that the only practical method of transporting the stone was to roll it to the railroad. This was done by tying small logs to the stone with wire rope, which acted as a tire and as protection to the block. The motive power was supplied by an engine mounted on a truck which followed the path of the rock. The block was moved forward by unwrapping a wire rope which had been previously wrapped around the block. Its final resting place is the Terry Ranger Monument on the capitol grounds in Austin, Texas."

## Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Personal Conversation

The bulky man strutted into the shop and asked to be fitted for a pair of boots. After trying several pairs on he complained to the salesman that they were all too narrow and pointed.

"Excuse me, sir, but you know they are wearing narrow, pointed boots this season," explained the salesman blandly.

"That may be," grunted the bulky one, "but I am wearing my last season's feet."—Brantford Expositor.

## Where Mere Man Scores

It is a curious fact that as a rule the feminine car is not as delicate an instrument as the male car, and the percentage of women who show an aptitude for wireless work and can unerringly pick out their own messages from the buzz of a wireless room is far lower than among men.

Start a Club in your town, where the young people can gather. We build a room for homes, and large or small for public rooms. Equipments and furniture at once for full particulars.

**DEPT. "C" SAMUEL MAY & CO.**

102-104 Adelaide St. W. Toronto

# Pearl Fisheries Need Government Aid

Must Leave Owners Reasonable Margin and Limit Export

Four-fifths of the world's output of pearl shell comes from Australasian waters, but the war has hit the romantic business hard. Pearlshers are getting considerably less for their product than three or four years ago before the great conflict began—notwithstanding the cost of operation and that of freights is far higher.

Most of the pearling fleet is laid out on the few boats that are at work at Thursday and Broome Islands in the South Pacific, are in commission only to keep the hands employed. Before the war shellers at Broome on the West Australian coast and therefore on the Indian Ocean side of the continent got as much for shell as \$1,150 a ton on the spot; but now the price has dropped to \$850. This period of affairs far removed from that when four specimens sold for \$85,000 and another was obtained which is valued at \$25,000. The story runs, among Australian pearlshers that one of the Vanderbilt family paid \$12,000 for a single stone.

By the term "Australasian waters" is meant not only the Broome and Thursday Island pearl fields, but those in the Dutch East Indies contiguous of Australia. The only other places on the globe where high-grade shell is now being secured are the Malay Archipelago and in the Philippines.

Meantime a commonwealth government commissioner appointed a few years ago to inquire into the possibility of introducing white labor into the pearling industry conducted in Australian territorial waters has, after a long and exhaustive investigation drafted a report which will shortly be submitted to parliament. The chairman of the commission, Mr. Bamford of the house of representatives, said at Melbourne that the report would recommend that matters be left largely as they are at present. That is to say, virtually that while men are not a success as pearl-divers.

James Clark, the "Australasian pearl king," who owns thirty-five vessels at Broome and has a large interest in the Celebes Trading Company, which operates sixty-five vessels at the Aru Island between Australia and the Dutch New Guinea, explained that Thursday Island was formerly the headquarters of these boats, but that the commonwealth restrictions had made it necessary to place them under the flag of the Netherlands.

When both fleets were in full swing—which has not been the case since the war—there was work for about 800 men, most of whom were Japanese, Malays, and Filipinos. The expenses totalled about \$325,000 a year.

The only hope of keeping the pearling business permanent and profitable, he continued, was for the government to fix such a price for shell as to leave fleet owners a reasonable margin for their many risks and to limit the export.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great, near-lethal, Moer Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

## "Rule Britannia" In German Prison

Hon. Dr. Beland Tells How Scotsman Celebrated New Year's Day

On returning home from his prison home in Germany, Hon. Dr. Beland told one prison incident. On New Year's eve, in 1916, he was making his rounds as jail surgeon and came to the cell of a stalwart Scottish veteran, who always spoke with "the accent of the heather." As he turned away the Scot—his name was Kirkpatrick—whispered to him: "It's possible I'll be celebrating the New Year with you, but we'll come in." Dr. Beland pleaded for particulars, for he thought the Scot planned an escape, which he feared might result fatally, as the guard was especially vigilant. But he could secure no information from the taciturn man of mystery. He was wakeful and anxious, for he was fond of his fellow prisoner.

The midnight hour had just tolled, however, when from the Scot's cell, in a clear, resonant baritone, with an unmistakable accent, there rolled the words of "Rule Britannia," sung with the full vigor of a strong voice—and sung through to the end. "The whole prison was alive in a moment," said Dr. Beland. "The prisoners crowded to the windows, clapping their hands, cheering, and joining in the chorus. So I led the gallant Scot, then we heard singing in the centre of Berlin that New Year morning the rousing declaration that Britain rules the waves and that Britons never will be slaves. The Germans set an investigation on foot, but so far as we heard, nothing definite came of it."

## Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Remarkable Operation Successful

An operation reported to have been performed under the direction of a surgeon 1,800 miles away, saved a man's life in Australia recently. The patient fell from his horse at Hall's Creek, in northern Australia, and suffered serious injuries. An operation was urgently necessary, and there was no doctor within 1,000 miles. The condition of the patient was described by telegram to a doctor in Perth, and he sent back, by the same means, instructions under which the postmaster at Hall's Creek with such surgical instruments as he could muster, the chief of which was a razor, successfully carried out the operation.

A drafted man who formerly was a milkman at New Rochelle, N.Y., recently wrote home: "I like army life all right, only it is mighty hard to lie abed until 5.30 in the morning."

# 2 Cakes Cuticura Soap and 3 Boxes Ointment

Heal Two Weeks Old Baby Of Skin Trouble.

"When about two weeks old my baby turned blue, and in a couple of days broke out in a rash. Then the turned sore around her ears and on the top of her head, and on her arms and legs. The skin was red and she scratched till she made it bleed. She could not sleep."

"I wrote for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was a great relief, so I bought more, and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alfred Ryan, 167A St. Martin St., Montreal, Que., August 10, 1917.

For every purpose of the toilet Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

## About Milestones

Most people imagine milestones to be quite ancient institutions. They are not so really. The first milestone to be erected in England were set up on the Cambridge road between Barkway and Cambridge in 1727, and it was not until forty years later that their use became at all general. True there are two "milestones," so called, that bear the date 1700, still standing—one at Tadcaster, and the other near Withington, Herefordshire. But those do not give the distances to the places graven upon them, being, in effect, therefore, merely stone sign posts.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmed's Vegetable Pills. They receive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

## Glycerine Wanted For War Needs

Total Requirements for Allies from U. S. Will Reach Huge Amount

Considerable activity has been created in the glycerine trade of the United States by the large orders placed for the governments of Great Britain and Italy to be delivered within the next five months. The quantity which will go to the two allied governments is estimated at 15,500,000 pounds. Prices have been virtually decided upon. Canada's requirements for dynamite glycerine are believed to be extensive also, according to reports from United States trade circles, and the amount which the Dominion will secure is expected to bring the total amount for export up to 20,000,000 pounds. This amount was named some time ago at a conference in Washington as the quantity that would be needed for export for war needs.

**YES! MAGICALLY!**

**CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS**

You say to the drug store man "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that free-zone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If you druggist hasn't any free-zone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

## Munitions From Seaweed

The Hercules Powder Company obtained a great contract for explosives provided they bought no acetone, which is scarce and needed for munitions. Under intense research they found they could make it by fermenting kelp. Now they have their five million dollar plant in full operation. Besides acetone, the kelp yields potassium chloride, and new solvents greatly needed in industry.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BACALAGE

**23 THE PRO**

## U. S. Praise for Her Allies

Thank France! Thank Britain! Declare This Chicago Paper.

We Americans have thanked the French very little, after all, for the cannon they have furnished to our troops on the western front. And we have given the British—virtually no thanks whatsoever, of a competent public sort, for their enormous service to us in providing us with troop ships. In certain recent months more than one-half of our soldiers sent abroad have sailed under the British flag. Yet we are almost dumb about it. We must watch ourselves in these things.

Let us keep our relations with the French and the British thoroughly grounded in courtesy, in modesty, in mutual recognition of mutual services. And those British ships are a good present case in point.

It cost the British something—it cost them much in added privations at home—to let us have those ships. Of course it is their war. But it is our war, too, equally. If this is not our war we ought not to be in it. Britain is "saving" us just as much as we are "saving" Britain. And we ought to have had ships of our own out by this time to carry all our own troops. But we had some bad luck in our shipping board for a while. And when Foch needed a great mass of American soldiers suddenly we had to turn to London for help. And what could London do?

London had to tighten its belt. London had to take ships which were being used to bring food—to needed food, badly needed food—to the British people; and it had to send those ships to our army to be absorbed into our transport organization. British imperial passenger routes, the binding links of the empire were quite bare of British liners. They had to be made, in many instances, bone bare. It was done. And it was done at the time, without a word. But why not a word now? Why not several words from our public men?

Every day we receive thanks from the public men of Britain and France for our great sudden contributions of man power. How often do we respond to them with thanks for their contributions, without which our man power would be valueless?

Let us watch ourselves every minute. The ultimate good feeling between our countries is at stake in these things. When we advance under the Stars and Stripes on the western front let us remember that we could not do it without the cannon and the airplanes of the tricolor. When we send 300,000 men to Europe in a month, let us remember that we could not do it without ships streaming the Union Jack.—From the Chicago News.

## Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,  
T. B. LAVERS,  
St. John.

## Olives Ripened By the Use of Lye

The Pickling Process Requires from Four to Six Weeks

The olive as made by nature is endowed with a bitter disposition and a hard, acid character. It is only after it has passed through the hardening experiences designed for it by man, that it is changed into a soft, pleasant taste. Thus the history of the development of a ripe olive may be called an exemplification of the old adage that "trials and tribulations maketh one sweet."

When you eat a ripe peach, a pear or an apple, you get the fruit just as nature made it, and if you pick it off a tree it will taste all the better. But when you eat a ripe olive, you taste a product that has passed through many a process since it left the tree.

The interesting process of ripening olives destined to reach the family table in the guise of ripe fruit is explained as follows in the Scientific American by Arthur L. Dahl.

The pickling of olives requires from four to six weeks, depending upon the condition of the fruit when received. When the olives are first brought into the factory, they are graded and taken to the appropriate vats. They are first covered for two or three days with a light salt brine before any lye is used.

"After remaining in the vats for several days, a light solution of lye (about 2 per cent.) is added, and the olives are kept in this solution for about nine hours. The lye water is then drained off, and clear water is again added, in which the olives remain for another period of six or seven days. If the olives have not attained a sufficiently dark color after the second application of the lye, they are subjected to a third bath, after which they go into a salt brine and are allowed to stand for about 10 days.

After the olives are taken from the pickling room they go over sorting belts where women pick out the various sizes, and quality of the fruit. These are placed in enamelled buckets and are taken to the canning tables where they are placed in the cans, weighed, and placed on endless belt carriers which takes them to the machines where the tops are put on.

**BOB LONG**

UNION MADE

**OVERALLS**

**SHIRTS & GLOVES**

My Dad wears 'em

**R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED**

TORONTO CANADA

# Calls the Grand Fleet Astounding

Congressman Sees Three Lines of Warships, Each Eight Miles Long

"Great Britain's grand fleet is the most astounding exhibit I have ever eyes ever beheld," said Representative F. H. Kelly of Michigan, one of the best posted Republican members of the House naval affairs committee, on his return to Washington from an official visit to England and France.

"When we review that great naval force, ready to dash out into the North Sea, on a moment's notice, there were three rows of ships riding at anchor, and each was eight miles long," continued Mr. Kelly. "There were warships of every kind and description from battle cruisers, 870 feet in length, to small submarines."

"This fleet is always ready to strike. No man in all that great fleet is ever given more than two hours shore leave. The admiral in command told me he had not been away for more than two hours since the war started. We have American ships operating as a part of that wonderful force."

"The perfect harmony existing between the most inspiring features of our navy and the British navy is one of the most inspiring features of the situation in European waters. Admiral Sims has accomplished a great deal in that respect alone. France, too, is willing to give us use of part of all her shipyards for the repair of our destroyers and patrol boats that operate off her shores for the protection of allied shipping."

"On the transport on which we travelled going to France we took two seaplanes that had been manufactured in the United States and off the coast of France we saw a number of those heavy pontoon carrying planes, so we are really getting results on that type of machine, but not once on my trip of 2,000 miles over the railroads of France, which took me almost to every American base of importance, did I see an American battle airplane."

The Americans were flying in Nicuport 28s, a French made machine, which the French will not use because they are veritable fire traps. They are speedy and light, but the pilot virtually sits in a gasoline can. The gasoline tank is built around his seat on three sides. If a bullet strikes it, causing an explosion, the aviator is enveloped in flames immediately. Major Luthbery, the American ace, lost his life as a result of that feature. He jumped to escape the flames and was killed in doing so.

"The spirit of our fliers there is wonderful. They are willing to risk their lives in these machines in order to get into our fight; but they all ask the same question: 'When are we to get our American machines?'"

The shortest man in the French army stands three feet high.

# OUR BOYS IN EUROPE AND HOME PROTECTION

The men on the firing line represent the pick of our country's youth. Many were rejected because of physical deficiency. Many times the kidneys were to blame.

If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce of the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily between meals. Then procure a drug store, Anurio (double strength). This "An-u-rie" drives the uric acid out and cures backache and rheumatism.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anurio three times a day for a month.

Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. Anurio—many times more potent than salts, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you.

Preston, Ont.—"I am pleased to express my experience with Anurio. I have been troubled with rheumatism in right limb and hand for several years, and lately in left shoulder. The only way I could lie was on my back. I had great difficulty to sit down and more to get up. Lately I had a very severe pain in my back. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery several times with the most satisfactory results, so I concluded to give him Anurio Tablets a trial. The pain in limb and shoulder has stopped entirely and is right hand it is very slight and getting less all the time. I can now sit or lie in any position I wish without discomfort or pain. I recommended the Anurio Tablets to two parties and they both claim decided improvement. I certainly will recommend them to any one troubled with the kidneys; there is nothing nearly so good; I tried them all."—GEO. BOOS, cor. Duke and Waterloo.



## THE COMLYN ALIBI

— BY —  
HEADON HILL

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Good evening, Miss Comlyn; good evening, Mr. Morgan," said the Reverend Laurence nervously. "Oh, dear, we have not been botanizing. The—er—sparse vegetation of this sterile tract offers but little scope for that. Nothing much but heather, is there? No, Tom and I are not studying. We are just taking a friendly stroll on the moor—go in for 'stinks' improvement association, don't you know."

It was reserved for the boy to shatter this mild profession with a bomb-shell of his own making. He had kept his unwinking gaze on Morgan's face and now remarked in the croaking tones of adolescence:

"Don't rot, Mr. Clegg. Mutual improvement be blown. We're on the study racket right enough, Miss Comlyn. Geology and minerals and all that. I'm getting to be a natter on ores. Go in for 'stinks' at school, don't you know. That's what we call chemical science."

Morgan had scarcely noticed the youngster, but he now subjected him to a searching glance. Could it be possible that there was a hint of impudent defiance in the boy's answering stare, he asked himself. If so it would never do to take open offence at what might only be a juvenile attempt to get a rise out of him. The tenant of the Court was well aware that his ferocious temper was his own worst enemy.

"Oh ho, Master Tom!" he exclaimed with affected good humor, "and where might you be pursuing these mineral studies of yours?"

"At the tailings of the old mine. We were on our way there," the boy squared up. There was no doubt about the impudence now, and very little about the defiance.

"In that case I'll walk back with you," Morgan responded quickly. "Of course I mean if Mr. Clegg will relieve me of the duty of seeing Miss Comlyn home."

The Reverend Laurence affirmed his readiness with nervous alacrity, while Mavis welcomed the suggestion with a smile that set the clergyman's heart all a twitter.

"Come along then, young Burbury," said Morgan with a geniality that sat ill on him. "Nothing like an old head on young shoulders. You shall give me a lesson in prospecting for minerals."

"I expect you've had quite a lot of lessons lately," said Tom as he trudged along the narrow track in the big man's rear.

"What do you mean?" Morgan flung over his shoulder.

"Lessons from that funny chap with the purple nose you've got staying with you," replied the boy sullenly. "I've seen you and him mouthing about the old tailings pretty often these holidays."

"Oh, have you?" said Morgan drily. "Well, perhaps we shall find him there now."

When they were still some distance off, though there was no sign of Zimbalist on the moor, Morgan raised his voice and called him loudly by name without getting any reply. If the Professor had been anywhere about he would have had warning of their coming.

"Perhaps he's in that shed," suggested Tom solemnly, pointing to the ruin where the Professor had been occupied a little earlier, and from which he had appeared when summoned to show the fossil to Mavis.

"What makes you think so?" demanded Morgan quietly.

"Nothing in particular," was the stupid answer, which nevertheless earned for the lad another venomous scrutiny.

"Cut along then, sonny, and see if you're right," Morgan curbed his tone to careless indifference.

But while the boy sped towards the ancient stone building he thrust his hand into his pocket and brought out one of those large bored Derringer pistols which in spite of their diminutive size carry a snatching bullet, and which, having one barrel, are not of much use to people who cannot shoot straight. Jasper Morgan, treading softly in Tom Burbury's tracks and fingering his weapon, looked as if he had no doubt about hitting any object he meant to aim at.

And then by one of those strange turns in Fortune's wheel which make the difference between life and death, the desire of Mr. Morgan to test the accuracy of his Derringer passed, and he slipped the vicious little tool back into its hiding place.

For the boy had reached the shed and, after peeping in, was returning, his heavy face showing no traces of the disappointment he might reasonably have felt at the breakdown of his conjecture. On the contrary, he wore in an increased degree, the air of sly insolence which had marked him all along.

"No," he announced. "Your friend isn't in the shed, Mr. Morgan."

"Didn't think he would be," was the reply. "He is probably up at the Court, gloating over his speci-

mens. 'Come and have tea with us and see the fossils he's found.' 'Fossils!' the boy barked out incredulously. 'Fossils? Yes, some people are awfully keen on them, I know, but they don't interest me a bit. Thanks all the same, but I'm due at home. I must get back to the Rectory.'

And he faded into the purple distances of the heather with astonishing swiftness for a lad of his build. And with a scowl that was not good to behold, Morgan stood watching him till he was out of sight over a dip in the moor.

### CHAPTER IX. Morgan's Grip

With watery eyes Archibald Comlyn peered at his daughter across the breakfast table, trying to nerve himself to open the subject that was nearest his selfish heart. Fresh as the dewy roses with which she had decked the low-ceiled room, Mavis faced him, and presently when she had chipped his egg and buttered his toast, saved him further trouble by broaching the subject herself. All her short life the motherless girl had been saving this broken, disappointed man from trouble, most of which was of his own making or imagining.

"I met Mr. Morgan on the moor yesterday, dad," she began. "He walked some way with me—till we met Mr. Clegg and Tom Burbury. Mr. Morgan has peculiar ideas of conduct towards a woman."

"Yes, yes, my dear—a rough diamond, I am aware," Mr. Comlyn jumped at the opening. "But a genuine diamond, I really do believe, I hope that you were civil to him. He is our tenant at the Court, you know, and there are other reasons."

Mavis laughed mirthlessly. "There would have to be very good reasons why I should be civil to him, considering his own behavior. He did me the honor to ask me to marry him, and he took my acceptance for granted in the strangest way. He seemed to hint that he had spoken to you of his intentions, and that they met with your approval."

Mr. Comlyn beat the air feebly with his egg spoon. "Oh dear, oh dear, I am afraid that this is one of my bad mornings," he wailed in a mournful aside. "You did not definitely refuse, I hope, dear? It would be a grand match for us—for you, I mean—in many ways."

"He was at pains to point out one way," said Mavis drily. "That it would restore the fallen fortunes of the Comlyns. But I hardly thought that you would expect such a sacrifice as that from me, dad, even in so good a cause. Our pride, at least, is left to us."

(To Be Continued.)

### Old Maids There

This Town Has No Unmarried Women of Twenty-five Years

Vandergrift, in Westmorland Co., Penn., is a bustling village, boasting 4,000 residents, but the committee of nursing of the Pennsylvania-Delaware division of the Red Cross says Vandergrift is the "real deserted village," and since its report is official it must be so. At any rate, when the Red Cross asked Vandergrift to supply its quota of young women more than twenty-five years old who had completed the Red Cross course in elementary hygiene and care of the ill Vandergrift, with its 4,000 inhabitants, made answer there were no unmarried women of twenty-five years in the town.

The Red Cross was perplexed solely at that condition of affairs and the following reply was received to a letter asking for further information:

"We have no unmarried women of twenty-five in this town. It is a singular town. We have no old maids, as the term is used. Our girls are all in the last teens or just past the twenty mark. They mostly get married about this age. This is a young town, with all very young people in it—scarcely what one can call an old person among us. Hardly one of these girls but has a brother or a husband in France. About 550 men from this town alone are in the army."

### Dogs Wanted for War

The war office needs more dogs for the front, and gives us a list of the types desired. The bulldog is not one of them. John Bull's pet purebred is a peaceful, lethargic beast. But the bull terrier, not specifically named, is a fighter and a sticker. He is to be represented, but he must have mastiff blood, too, for war purposes. This type of hound was used by Sanderson, the government elephant catcher in India as a "seizer," and it would seize anything, bear, leopard, tiger. Three such dogs, unaided, once captured a wild elephant for him.

### Productive Lands Going to Waste

In the United States there are more than 77,000,000 acres of swamp land, or about one-sixth of the entire land in the country under cultivation, which at present is unproductive. Nearly all of this reclaimable swamp area lies east of the Mississippi river. In the New Zealand States alone there are over 500,000 acres of reclaimable swamp lands—enough to feed every soldier from that district, or the food products grown on the swamp lands of the New England States could be sold for \$50,000,000.

### His Plunge Was Over

Lawyers for the prosecution and defence had been allowed, by mutual consent, 15 minutes each to argue a certain case.

Counsel for the defence began his argument with an allusion to the old swimming pond of his boyhood days. He told in flowery oratory of the balmy air, the singing birds, the joy of youth, the delights of the cool water—and in the midst of it he was interrupted by the drawing voice of the judge.

"Come out, sir," he said, "and put on your clothes. Your 15 minutes are up."—Brantford Expositor.

## Drooping, Tired, Weary, Try This Remedy!

Don't give in to that depressed, played out, don't-care sort of feeling. Better days are ahead. Cheer up, do as the other fellow is doing, tone and strengthen your blood, and you'll feel like new again. You'll dance with new found energy once you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They will quickly fill your system with energy, bring back the old appetite, restore that long lost complexion, make you feel like a kid again. A wonderful medicine, chucked full of health bringing qualities. You need Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c box today at any dealer.

## An Irish Anzac

Contrived Both to Achieve Fame and Have Honors Thrust Upon Him

Pat Devine was supposed to be a New Zealander, but he was as Irish as the fat pigs in Drogheda.

He owned a large "station" in New Zealand, and he knew his business so well that money was a minor matter with him. He knew the "wonders" of his "distressed" country, so well that he found time to unload them on some willing or unwilling listener every day.

We all loved him, and though he often called me a "white-livered oppressor," and sundry other things, we never came to blows. Devine had most things worth having. He had a pretty wife—a delightfully Irish lass—two charming children, a prosperous station, a sense of humor, a wide circle of friends, and as many enemies as a good Irishman needs for the sake of his health.

He cursed the "English" with Irish fervor and a rich Celtic vocabulary. And when war broke out, he hadn't patience to wait until "conscription" had been made voluntary. He joined the first expeditionary force to leave New Zealand, and went to Flanders, because, as he expressed it, he couldn't afford to lose the English as an enemy.

He was invited to take a commission, but explained that he "wasn't flash," and that "the war might be over before he began it." He chose the khaki of the private, and although he became one of the most efficient soldiers I have met, he jokingly held that "a man who got stripes deserved 'em."

Pat was an ardent Home Ruler, from the roots of his shock of red hair to the soles of his feet. He said, however, that "there wouldn't be any Ireland worth ruling" if the Boche got his way. And though he would sometimes curse the English into the middle of the morning, he always postponed giving them "what's what" until he had settled with the "German spalpeen."

For some time we were billeted in an old disused barn at the back of a decrepit French farmhouse. Somebody had blundered in the matter of transporting our food, and Private Devine decided that as we might be here for an indefinite period in our billet, he would take some thought for the morrow. I could always scent some sort of mischief, or exploit when Pat hummed "We are the boys of Wexford" while polishing his buttons or his boots. And when, with customary Irish politeness, he declined my company for his evening stroll, I don't mind developments with mixed interest and anxiety.

It was after the regulation hour when Pat returned, and we had settled to repose—having given the sceptical but good natured sergeant an imitation of Pat's "Prisint, sir!" We heard Pat engaged in animated conversation with a grunting and squealing pig. "Would yer wisht, ye now, to be varmint?" he was saying. "Don't ye know that it's ails it's lights out, an' all good soldiers is in bed?" The grunting, squealing, and remonstrations lasted for some time and when comparative silence was restored, Pat's head emerged through the sacking which served us indifferently as a door.

"I've brought a pig, me lads," he announced cheerily. "Where's that? Lay out a butcher? Come out and help me teach ye how to stick a Hun!"

We turned out in a body, and that poor pig struggled against unequal odds. But when the fragrant savor of his divided remains rose up to our carnal nostrils, we offered up thanks for the birth and breeding of Pat Devine.

Being Irish, Pat conceived both to achieve fame and have honors thrust upon him. His section was placed in a very ugly position in an early morning advance. Our barrage though terrible and effective, had failed to smash or even impair the enemy's barbed wire in our line of advance. Boche pill boxes were pouring a hurricane of murderous machine gun bullets, and our men were going down like nine-pins.

We took cover in shell holes, but the intrepid Pat rushed forward and miraculously broke his way through the wire. Stimulated by his actions, we followed and found Pat struggling with a German sniper. They had both dropped their rifles, and were engaged in a wrestling melee. An officer's bullet settled the Hun, and we found that Pat had been wounded in the left forearm.

"In the love of God," he said later, "gimme an emulic; I've swallowed a lump of that German!"

Pat Devine refused to retire to the dressing station. Our officers had been killed off and wounded and we had lost our N.C.O.'s. In a narrow trench we were awaiting the order for a further advance and preparing our rifles, bayonets and bombs. Word came to "stand to!" as the Boches were preparing a counter attack.

"Stand to," he blurted, "shouted Pat, 'Come on boys, and meet 'em!'"

And though he lost an arm and the sight of an eye, he won the Military Medal, and made most of us feel that if he was a typical Irish-

man, Ireland could have as much Home Rule as Ireland wanted, and more, as Pat would say—Dublin Mail.

## Hive of Industry And Cheerfulness

Dunstan Is the Blessed Hostel for the Blind

It was on a glorious morning of early summer that I paid a visit to St. Dunstan's Hostel, the beautiful Regent's Park mansion that has been devoted to Britain's soldiers and sailors blinded in the war, where to quote the words of Sir Arthur Pearson, their blind benefactor, "these gallant fellows are being cared for and equipped to fight the battle of life in a world of perpetual darkness."

And as I passed through the gates the contrast between the world of sunshine and beauty outside and the world of night within filled me with a great sadness, writes a correspondent.

On entering the grounds I was amazed to find myself in a spacious "village," with street after street of low buildings which, I learned later, are the workshops and lecture and recreation rooms, in which the protégés of St. Dunstan's spend their hours of work and play.

Making my way through this village of industry, whose closer acquaintance I was soon to make, I found myself in the entrance hall of the hostel, a large, well-planned mansion, in which any millionaire might be proud to make his home.

Here, as I waited in the company of a group of visitors and V.A.D.'s for the friendly official who was to be my escort, my eyes fell on a notice which brought vividly home to me the purpose of the place. It was a notice requesting visitors to "stand on the carpet bordering, and not on the linoleum pathways which are a guide to the men. At that moment a whistle, merry and musical as that of a blackbird, fell on my ears, and, glancing in the direction of the sound, I saw a figure approaching, that of a young man, walking with head erect, so swiftly and so confidently that it seemed impossible that he could be one of the blind inmates of the hostel.

"Oh, yes, he is," said my courteous guide, who came up at that moment in answer to my question. "He lost the sight of both eyes as the result of a shell explosion on the Somme a few months ago, just after he had passed his nineteenth birthday. It is a particularly sad case; but the brave boy would only laugh at you if you told him so. He is the dearest person I have ever met, with or without sight. He sings and whistles all day long, and is the life and soul of the place." As I watched other blind patients pass through the hall into the outer sunshine—some alone, others chatting gaily with a nurse or friend, and as I noted the buoyant, confident walk of their bright faces and cheery voices, the cloud of sadness under which I had entered the hostel vanished.

I had expected an atmosphere of gloom and sadness. I had found brightness in keeping with the world of sunshine outside. And thus it was with a light heart that I accompanied my friend on a tour of inspection to see "light in darkness," and to qualify themselves for lives of usefulness.

From one garden workshop to another I passed, each a hive of industry and cheerfulness. In the first I visited, I saw perhaps a score of sightless men—boys, most of them—seated around a long table, making baskets of all shapes and sizes. Many were smoking cigarettes, some were whistling, others were chatting merrily. As I watched the quick, deft movements I did not know which to admire the more—the almost uncanny skill of the workers or the buoyant, happy spirit that animated them all.

In the next shop a dozen or more patients were working industriously at the making of artistic bags of colored twine. The third was a busy and happy hive of boot and shoe repairs.

Thus I made my pilgrimage through this village of blind industry in its beautiful garden. I looked on with wonder and admiration at the weaving of cocoa-mats on hand looms at marvels of cabinet-making and carpentry—the skillful fashioning of all kinds of woodwork, from dainty trays and boxes to cabinets and tables—all as well executed as by workers in the possession of sight. And everywhere I saw the same bright spirit of happiness and contentment.

Having completed our tour of the workshop, we next explored the lecture and class rooms. I watched sightless students practising the arts of massage, in which they develop quite a wonderful skill; learning to read the Braille type, to typewrite, and to take shorthand notes by means of an ingenious little machine which punctures the signs on a paper ribbon. And I paid a visit to the model poultry farm, situated in a corner of the grounds, where our blinded heroes are taught the whole art of poultry raising, from the hatching out of the chicks in incubators to training the fowls for market.

And when at last I made my way home through the perfumed beauties of Regent's Park I took with me a light and thankful heart, for what I had seen had assured me that at St. Dunstan's the secret had been solved of filling darkened lives with light and hope, and directing them into channels of useful and happy living.

### Make Gas from Wheat Straw

Prof. McLaurin, of the university of Saskatchewan, who has been experimenting for some time with the manufacture of gas from wheat straw, has been able, by a gas bag attachment of 300 cubic feet capacity, to run his McLaurin automobile several miles in the country with perfectly satisfactory results. It is estimated that a ton of straw will generate 11,000 to 12,000 cubic feet of gas and that 300 cubic feet of gas is equal to a gallon of gasoline.

## SMOKE-TUCKETTS ORINOCO

CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES—CUT COARSE FOR PIPE



### The Dead Mystery Man

Search Failed to Produce Any Mark of Identification

"As far as I know, none has ever solved the mystery of that dead soldier in 'No Man's Land,'" says our correspondent. The Germans had made an attack; after an hour's sudden and heavy bombardment three lines of trenches had changed hands. One brigade was sent to counter-attack. We recaptured our second and third lines; the front line had been obliterated by both bombardments, and as it had originally created the cause of the enemy's effort—we were satisfied with conditions as we found them at the subsequent pause for breath which always follows the first of battle.

We remained in the sector. Trenches were rebuilt, new ones dug, and fresh belts of wire erected; our line was intact again. One night, after six weeks' occupation, a wiring party found the body of a soldier in a shell hole. He lay on his back, with his head and shoulders hidden under a small tunnel he had dug in the side of the crater; his hand clasped his cravat, and his feet were tucked under his blood stained tunic indicated a chest wound, round him lay the empty bag and tins of his emergency rations.

A moment's examination pronounced him dead. The medical officer at the battalion aid post gave his opinion that life had been extinct not longer than ten days.

Search failed to produce any single mark of identification as to name, unit, discs and paybook were missing; his pockets contained no letters or papers of any description; his clothes—regulation khaki, and English underclothing—were not marked with any characters at all. The sole contents of his pockets were a khaki handkerchief and a penny. His steel helmet was missing. It was a mystery. All kinds of solutions were proffered in the mess; not one met with unanimous agreement.

Was he a soldier of the battalion which the enemy had attacked six weeks previously? If so, how did he exist for a month on his "iron rations" and a bottle of water? Adopting one suggestion that he took rations and water from the dead around him, where were the den and where was the evidence of other supplies? Burying parties of either side would not have taken others and left him. Why did he not crawl into the trenches?—quite a possibility if digging a hole was!

And why the hole? Was he a brave British soldier ignorant of the position of the respective trenches through the chaos of battle, who preferred death from starvation to surrender? An escaped prisoner would have known the right direction. We had no men missing, nor did inquiries among our neighboring battalions solve his identity in that way; we should have been informed of missing men from working parties sent up.

The mystery occupied our attention for a few weeks and passed from our minds amid the excitement of more strenuous times.

### The Straw Demand

A strong campaign for the preservation of straw in the west this season instead of burning or otherwise destroying it, is being waged by government officials and representative newspapers. Straw, this year, is in great demand at the many army camps both in Canada and abroad and there should be a ready sale for it all winter. Straw should be baled as soon after threshing as possible, while still fresh and bright, and stored so as to be kept dry; it can be used for a great variety of purposes.

### Emphasized Again

Farming Should Be Run in Business Like Way

"Few farmers can tell at the end of a year exactly where they stand financially," said a city man who had recently purchased a farm, in referring appreciatively to the Farmer's Account Book recently issued by the commission of conservation. "I think I looked at fifty farms in all parts of Ontario within 100 miles of Toronto. The first question I asked every man who wanted to sell his farm was: 'How much do you make off your farm every year?' and I don't think there were a dozen who could tell. Probably that was the reason many of them wanted to sell. I asked the man who owned the farm I bought, and he replied that he had made all the money he had in the bank. That wasn't much information; but I found out before buying his place that he had quite a snug sum in the bank."

"When we took up farming," he said, "all the neighbors watched everything we did, and many of them thought we were crazy. Now those are the ones who come over to see how we are doing things. When some of the neighbors would drop in at the week-end and see my wife and myself entering up our farm accounts, they went away and joked about it for twenty miles around. But at the end of the last year when I could stand up and tell them what the farm had cost, what we got back and our net profit, they became interested, and now some of them are keeping close tabs on their incomes and expenditures."

"If farming is run as a business, it should be run in a business-like way. Some say that they haven't time to keep books; but if they would only start, they would find that it takes only about half an hour a week to itemize the memos made during the week. They also should keep track of their living expenses."

"Another thing every farmer should do is to have a plan of his farm, showing every field—not necessarily an elaborate blue print, but a rough sketch. He then can sit down and plan his crops for four or five years ahead, marking each field on his diagram with the crop to be grown each year."

### Red Cross Bulls

Parade of Shorthorns Caused a Sensation

A fund of \$74,000, the proceeds of the sale of fifty-seven Shorthorn bulls in the city of Birmingham, Ala., was recently turned over to the Red Cross. These bulls were consigned by various Shorthorn breeders of the corn belt, mainly from the membership of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association. They were sold at public auction in Birmingham, after a show, in which they were ranked by expert judges. A feature of the auction was a parade, each bull wearing a Red Cross banner, and being led by a lady in Red Cross attire, attended by a soldier in uniform. This parade, led by martial music through the business district of Birmingham, created a real sensation.

### His Loud Shoes

South Sea Islanders are said to be very proud if they can get hold of a pair of European shoes. They are especially gratified if they acquire a pair that squeak, or, as they call them, "shoes that talk." A story is told of a South Sea Islander who came into church with shoes merrily a-squeak. He walked proudly to the front, and, removing these shoes, dropped them out of the window, so that his wife might also have the pleasure of coming in with "talking shoes."

### Quicker Than a Bullet

Loons are Keen Sighted and Quick in Movement

Dippy the Loon is more often heard than seen, though to those who visit the lakes of Northern Canada, he is familiar enough at a distance. This is especially true of those lakes deep in the Green Forest, for Dippy is a lover of solitude.

Dippy belongs to the order of diving birds and is often called the Great Northern Diver, because he is a very wonderful diver and swimmer. His legs are chiefly for swimming, and for this reason, are placed so far back that when standing on solid ground he appears to be upright. His feet are fully webbed and are big enough to drive Dippy through the water at great speed.

On land Dippy is so clumsy that it is with difficulty he can get about at all. He cannot rise into the air from land, and so he is seldom found more than a few feet from the water. His wings are narrow and small for his size; but once Dippy gets under way in the air he flies swiftly and far. In order to rise, he uses wings and feet—paddling over the surface of the water for some distance to get up sufficient speed for his wings to lift him. In this respect he is like an airplane which attains great speed on land or water before it can rise.

The common Loon is glossy black on the upper parts, at times showing violet and green tints. Back and wings are spotted and barred with white. There are streaks of white on throat and neck. His breast and belly are pure white; his bill straight and pointed. Dippy is a big bird, being nearly three feet long. There is a black-throated Loon and a Red-throated Loon—a very handsome fellow.

Loons feed almost exclusively on fish. They are wonderfully keen sighted and so quick in movement that they often dive at the flash of a gun and are safely under water before the shot reaches where they were swimming.

### The Wounded Bugle

Put on the Retired List by Speeding Bullet

A bugle that did its best to be a hero, and was actually incapacitated by gunshot wound, has returned to Ballarat, Australia. It returned with Graham Coulter, D.S.O., formerly Lieut.-colonel of the Eighth, of solid silver, it was presented in 1867 by "the ladies of Ballarat" to the old Ballarat Rangers. The purchase money was collected by Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, then a lieutenant. When the Rangers were disbanded it remained with the bugler till he died, and some years later Lieut.-Col. (Senator) Bolton bought it from a local shoemaker in whose window it was discovered. Bolton was O.C. of the Eighth in Egypt, and it accompanied the battalion and sounded the calls. Then came Gallipoli, where it was more of a trophy than a battle clarion. With Coulter it went to France. Except at a base buglers are unheard there, so it went silent to the battlefield, and was not rendered any more dumb when a bullet removed the mouthpiece and put it on the retired list for good. Its present job is being the nucleus of a Ballarat War Museum.

### Would Work It Out

Doctor—You owe me a bill for twenty-five dollars.

Patient—Well, if I had a job I might pay you. Can't you give me a job?

Doctor—What kind of a job could I give you?

Patient—Well, you might give me a job collecting the bill.



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Heavy, waxed paper in Household Rolls, with handsome oak Roller Box. Keeps sandwiches, cakes, cheese and butter fresh and wholesome. There is no messy mass of pickles and cake, tomato juice and sandwiches at the picnic if each article is wrapped in Para-Sani.

Para-Sani is also good for household uses. It keeps bread fresh and moist until eaten. It protects meat and butter from contamination of flies, bad air or germs. It is good for lining cake tins or for polishing irons. Para-Sani will save many times its cost by preventing waste.

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Be here with the Crowds

## SATURDAY

20 Days Chuck full of "Busyness"

## Sale Opens Saturday,

**NOTICE!** On account of limited space and in order to make room for Three Carloads of Merchandise from Webster Bros. the Entire Stock of Stock of Shoes will be Sold in the Sample Room at the Palace Hotel.

The store will be closed Thursday afternoon and all day Friday. Doors open 9:30 a.m. SAT.

# OCT. 5

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ON EVERYTHING IN THE STORE

Space won't allow us to quote everything, but bear in mind—Everything is on Sale.

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35c. Gingham for 24c.

Anderson's Scotch Gingham regular 35c in a wide variety of Patterns.

Farewell Price 24c

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8-4 Bleached Sheeting of exceptionally good quality. Regular 65c for 47c  
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### ENGLISH PRINTS

Those rare old Prints. All Fast Colors and all in good Patterns. Regular 32 and 35c.

Light Colors, 22 1-2c.  
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30c. Flannelette in Pink and Blue Stripes and Plain White. Cut to 19 1-2c

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\$6.00 COMFORTS \$3.15

Fine Cotton-filled Comforts with Art Sateen Covers in a beautiful assortment of patterns.

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Ladies Sweaters in assorted colors with shawl collar and belt.

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Brushed wool Sweater with shawl collar and belt, plain colors. \$5.20

Ladies fine Brushed wool coats, with the large collar, in combination colors. Reg. \$9, for \$5.95

### MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Men's Fleece Lined 2-Piece Underwear Regular \$2.50 for 1.29 per Suit

Pure Wool Elastic Ribbed 2-Piece Underwear. The \$4 kind cut to 2.35 per Suit

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Ladies fine English calf laced shoe in black only, Cuban heel. Regular \$6 for \$4.95

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These come in a splendid quality of Tweed made up the Norfolk style, with Knicker pants.

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Ages 11 to 16, in a wide variety of patterns. Worth up to \$16, to go at \$9.75

Buy the boy's suit now. You will Never Get it Cheaper.

### Men's Fur Coats

Men's Black Dog Skin Coats. Reg. \$45.00. Six only to go at \$29.40  
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10-4 Flannelette Blankets in grey or white, the Regular \$3 quality For..... \$2.40

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Men's all wool heavy Sweaters, Regular \$6 for..... \$4.75

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Gallon apples..... 49c  
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" " 1/2 lb 2 for.... 45c  
Prunes, 5 lb. box "Green Plume"..... 99c  
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### Men's Combinations

Regular \$3 Fleece Lined Combinations in all sizes Farewell Price \$1.95

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Men's Work Shoes in Black or Tan American Elk. "Grebs" guaranteed all leather shoe. Regular \$6.50 Cut to \$4.95

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